

to communities. Census data also helps city planners identify changes in population so that they can place schools, fire and police stations, and other city services in locations that will best serve their residents. Finally, accurate census data is essential to the long term prosperity of our country, as it is used by businesses to make effective decisions regarding investments and growth.

It is crucial that we increase public awareness of and achieve full participation in the 2010 Census. It is estimated that approximately 16 million individuals—the equivalent of nearly 27 Congressional districts—did not participate in the 2000 Census. Low-income communities—the communities that rely most on a fair distribution of resources and services—are at risk of being undercounted in this year's Census and, consequently, underserved for the next decade. This important legislation will help ensure that all communities get their fair share of resources and are equipped to achieve prosperity and growth.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H. Res. 1096.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF UNITED COUNCIL OF UW STUDENTS

HON. TAMMY BALDWIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 2010

Ms. BALDWIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the United Council of UW Students on its 50th anniversary. Founded in 1960, the United Council of UW Students has served as a champion for student rights and a tireless advocate for protecting access to higher education in Wisconsin.

A non-partisan, non-profit, student-driven organization, United Council employs grassroots techniques to ensure that the voices of students on every University of Wisconsin System campus are heard by our state government. With chapters across the state, United Council gives UW students an important and necessary seat at the table during the policy-making process.

Since its inception, the United Council has worked on a variety of issues including merging the University of Wisconsin and Wisconsin State University systems, increasing student rights and the ability of students to participate in the formation of university policy, and addressing affordability and access to a college education.

Ensuring that all university students have access to an affordable, quality higher education is essential to Wisconsin's economic future and the nation's position in the global economy. I am proud of the legacy of the United Council and its history of fighting for these vital goals.

For 50 years of advocacy on behalf of the students of the University of Wisconsin System, I would like to thank the United Council of UW Students for its service and wish all the members and advocates continued success in the future.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 2010

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Speaker, I was not able to be present for the following rollcall votes on March 4, 2010 and would like the record to reflect that I would have voted as follows:

Rollcall No. 90: "yes."

SHELBY CLAY

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 2010

Mr. GRAVES. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Shelby Clay. Shelby is a very special young woman who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Girl Scouts of the USA and earning the high honor of the Gold Award.

Shelby's outstanding achievement reflects her hard work and dedication. Shelby has exhibited unique and creative examples of service that have made a difference in her community. I am confident that she will continue to hold herself to the highest standards in the future. This is an accomplishment for which Shelby can take pride in for the rest of her life.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Shelby Clay for her accomplishments with the Girl Scouts of the USA and for her efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of the Gold Award.

IN MEMORIAM—THE HONORABLE FRANCISCO CASTRO ADA

HON. GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN

OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 9, 2010

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a man who served our country, and who served the Northern Mariana Islands, with great honor and distinction. The Honorable Francisco Castro Ada passed away on March 2nd; and he is being accorded a state funeral this week on the island of Saipan.

Francisco Ada was born in 1934 during the Japanese administration of the Northern Marianas. He came from humble beginnings, but always strove to improve himself—and in the process contributed much to our community.

Following World War II he went to Guam to attend high school. This was before there was any high school in the Northern Mariana Islands. To obtain more than a basic education required leaving home.

Diploma in hand, Mr. Ada returned to Saipan and taught for two years in a public school. But convinced of the need for a college education Mr. Ada secured a scholarship to the University of Hawaii at Manoa and earned a Bachelor's degree in political science. There, he also demonstrated the po-

litical skills that would serve him throughout his life: he won election as president of the International Students Association.

Upon his return from college in 1961, Mr. Ada again took up teaching at Saipan Intermediate School, but within a year his education and charisma landed him a position as public affairs officer for the Marianas District Government. The Marianas District was one of the geographical components of the United Nations Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, administered by the United States.

Promotion came quickly. Over an eight year period Francisco C. Ada moved from economic and political programs officer to district political affairs assistant, then to assistant district administrator for public affairs. Trust Territory officials took due regard of Mr. Ada's work ethic, his administrative savvy, and his exemplary leadership skills. And in 1969 he was appointed Administrator for the entire Marianas District, overseeing all the operations of local government.

Arguably his most important and far-sighted achievement during his seven years as District Administrator was building the Saipan International Airport. This modern facility on the capitol island ushered in our next thirty-five years of development, allowing Saipan to grow as a business center and as a destination for tourists from around the Pacific. To manage this critical piece of public infrastructure Ada set up an airport authority, independent of the need for local government support, that continues to be a model in our islands. Fittingly, on the airport's 25th anniversary, it was named Francisco C. Ada International Airport.

Francisco Ada's years as Administrator coincided with a yearning for self-government and a change of political status in the Marianas. People wanted closer political ties with the United States and twice tried to restore the historical unification with Guam. Then, a 1975 plebiscite overwhelmingly approved commonwealth status under the sovereignty of the U.S.

Ada oversaw the subsequent transition from Trust Territory Government to Commonwealth. But he also saw that he could have a place in the newly forming government. He left his post with the Trust Territory and ran, successfully, on the Democratic Party ticket to be the first Lieutenant Governor of the new Commonwealth.

Those early years set the course for the fledgling government. Mr. Ada was an active participant in the passage of new laws; negotiations and agreements with Federal agencies; the design and construction of public infrastructure; and adjustment by all to self-governance.

For the first time in anyone's memory, the islands' prospects for success or failure squarely rested on the shoulders of the people and new leaders of the Commonwealth. Francisco C. Ada lived up to that historical challenge and fulfilled the people's trust.

But it is easy to say of government officials that they served the general good. Let me tell you of my own experience of Francisco Ada working for the good of individuals, as well. I recall Mr. David Indalecio, who worked on Mr. Ada's staff, keeping the office clean and maintained. Mr. Indalecio did not have a high school diploma. Maybe he didn't need one to do his job. But Francisco C. Ada had a commitment to education—for himself and all those around him. Mr. Ada encouraged Mr.